



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/944,341	09/04/2001	Tsuneo Sato	0649-0799P	9771
2292	7590	05/28/2009	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747				RICHER, AARON M
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2628				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
05/28/2009		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/944,341	SATO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	AARON M. RICHER	2628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 March 2009.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 9-17 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 9-17 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed March 6, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
2. As to the 35 USC 101 rejection of claims 9-15 and 17, applicant argues that the claimed apparatus is a machine, and therefore statutory. However, other than the word "apparatus", examiner sees no evidence of this claim actually being directed to a physical machine. For instance, claim 9 comprises two elements: a lookup table and image data converting means. A lookup table is clearly not a physical component of a machine and there is no physical apparatus in the specification that corresponds to the "image data converting means". Therefore, this "apparatus" can be directed to exclusively software components.
3. As to the 35 USC 101 rejection of claim 16, applicant argues that the claim recites a signal transformation and therefore transforms underlying subject matter. However, there is nothing in the current guidelines that supports the conclusion that a "signal" is underlying subject matter. Transforming a signal does not transform an article or material, and since a "signal" by itself is not patentable subject matter, it is not seen how the signal could be the "underlying subject matter" that is transformed.
4. As to the 35 USC 112 rejection of claims 9-14 and 17, applicant argues that one skilled in the art would understand what circuitry is necessary to implement the means in the claims. However, examiner notes that it is not even clear if the means are hardware or software. Since there are multiple ways to implement data converting

means, and the specification does not mention any actual structure that corresponds to these means, one skilled in the art would not understand what applicant was referring to with the claimed "means".

5. As to the other portion of the 35 USC 112 rejection of claim 9, Applicant's arguments, applicant's arguments have been fully considered and are persuasive. This portion of the 35 USC 112 rejection of claim 9 has been withdrawn.

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to the 35 USC 103 rejection of claims 9-17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

7. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

8. Claims 9-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

9. Claims 9-14 are directed to an apparatus comprising a table and lookup means. Since the "lookup means" can possibly be read as software, as evidenced by the fact that the means are disclosed just in block diagram form, as opposed to specifying an apparatus, and a lookup table is simply a data structure, this "apparatus" claim can be read as directed entirely to software, rather than an actual physical apparatus.

Examiner further notes that the specification explicitly states that the table development means is software, providing further evidence that the "means" of the invention are software rather than hardware.

10. Claim 15 is directed to an apparatus comprising a color management apparatus and storage portion. Since these can be read as software, as evidenced by the fact that they are disclosed in block diagram form, as opposed to specifying an apparatus, this “apparatus” claim can be read as directed entirely to software, rather than an actual physical apparatus. Examiner notes that the “storage portion” could just be a lookup table, which is a software construct, rather than a physical memory. Examiner further notes that the specification explicitly states that the table development means is software, providing further evidence that the “means” of the invention are software rather than hardware.

11. Claim 17 is directed to an apparatus comprising a separator including a lookup table, table development means, and image data converting means. Since the “table development” and “image data converting” means can possibly be read as software, as evidenced by the fact that the means are disclosed just in block diagram form, as opposed to specifying an apparatus, and a lookup table is simply a data structure, this “apparatus” claim can be read as directed entirely to software, rather than an actual physical apparatus. Examiner further notes that the specification explicitly states that the table development means is software, providing further evidence that the “means” of the invention are software rather than hardware.

12. Claims 9-15 and 17 can therefore be read as directed to a program, *per se*. See MPEP 2106.01, which recites:

Data structures not claimed as embodied in computer-readable media are descriptive material *per se* and are not statutory because they are not capable of causing functional change in the computer. See, e.g., Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure *per se* held nonstatutory). Such claimed data structures do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and other claimed aspects of the invention which permit the data structure’s

functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a data structure defines structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and the computer software and hardware components which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory.

Similarly, computer programs claimed as computer listings per se, i.e., the descriptions or expressions of the programs, are not physical "things." They are neither computer components nor statutory processes, as they are not "acts" being performed. Such claimed computer programs do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and other claimed elements of a computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program is a computer element which defines structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory. See Lowry, 32 F.3d at 1583-84, 32 USPQ2d at 1035. Accordingly, it is important to distinguish claims that define descriptive material per se from claims that define statutory inventions.

Since the claims are directed to a program, rather than a computer-readable medium with a program encoded thereon, they are functional descriptive material, and therefore non-statutory under 35 U.S.C. 101.

13. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as not falling within one of the four statutory categories of invention. While the claim recites a series of steps or acts to be performed, a statutory "process" under 35 U.S.C. 101 must (1) be tied to another statutory category (such as a particular apparatus), or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or material) to a different state or thing (Reference the May 15, 2008 memorandum issued by Deputy Commissioner for Patent Examining Policy, John J. Love, titled "Clarification of 'Processes' under 35 U.S.C. 101"). The instant claim neither transforms underlying subject matter nor positively ties to another statutory category that accomplishes the claimed method steps, and therefore does not qualify as a statutory process.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

14. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

15. Claims 9-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

16. Claims 9-14 and 17 recites an apparatus comprising various means. MPEP 2181 states that, to be statutory under 35 USC 112, a "means for" limitation must either a) be described in specific terms or b) be described in broad generic terms and have specific details incorporated in reference to another document. Essentially, if one skilled in the art can determine the structure or material for performing the recited function from the description in the specification, the requirements of 35 USC 112, second paragraph are satisfied. However, there does not appear to be any structure that ties to the "means" in these claims. The "table development means" do appear to be tied to software, but there is nothing in the specification defining the other various means in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

17. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

18. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

19. Claims 9-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bhattacharjya (U.S. Patent 5,809,213) in view of Goldstein (U.S. Patent 6,504,954).

20. As to claim 9, Bhattacharjya discloses:

a lookup table which is composed of characteristic points which are points indicating the relationship between supplied image data and output image data (col. 5, lines 43-50; a lookup table is generated from "augmented sample points" which correspond to "characteristic points") which are impossible to be interpolated by a process for converting image data that is performed (fig. 2a, col. 10, lines 40-63; points are sampled from a non-linear function in order to get more samples to linear interpolate from; it is clear from the graph that these points could not be interpolated linearly);

and image data converting means for converting supplied image data by using said lookup table composed of the characteristic points into output image data (col. 5, lines 43-50; a linear interpolation function is used to convert the table value to a calibration values for a color reproduction system).

While Bhattacharjya discloses characteristic points that are impossible to be interpolated by a process, Bhattacharjya does not disclose characteristic points that are *determined* to be impossible to be interpolated by a process to be performed.

Goldstein, however, discloses a conversion from input signals to output monitor signals (col. 1, lines 15-29) that involves determining breakpoints and their corresponding gains, then using those gains to interpolate between breakpoints (fig. 1; col. 5, lines 32-55). These breakpoints read on all of the characteristic points because breakpoints, by definition, are points in a linear piecewise function where the function changes, and therefore cannot be interpolated (see fig. 7; the breakpoints are clearly not able to be interpolated). Goldstein discloses updating the breakpoints (inherently involving a memory of some sort) and associated gains of the piecewise linear function (col. 6, lines 10-17), but does not mention storing the computed gains that are not associated with breakpoints. The motivation for using a linear piecewise function and storing only values necessary for interpolation, as opposed to using a lookup table with values that are not necessary for interpolation is that it produces a reduction in computational load and communications bandwidth (col. 1, line 59-col. 2, line 19). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Bhattacharjya to only save all characteristic points in memory in order to reduce computational load and communications bandwidth while still producing an acceptable result as taught by Goldstein.

21. As to claim 10, Bhattacharjya discloses an apparatus further comprising table development means for developing said lookup table into the multidimensional lookup table, wherein said image data converting means uses the multidimensional lookup table developed by said table development means to convert supplied image data into output image data (col. 15, lines 34-38).

22. As to claim 11, Bhattacharjya discloses an apparatus wherein said table development means develops said lookup table into said multidimensional lookup table in such a manner that all of characteristic points of said lookup table composed of the characteristic points are contained (col. 5, lines 43-50; a lookup table is generated from "augmented sample points" which correspond to "characteristic points").

23. As to claim 12, Bhattacharjya discloses an apparatus wherein said table development means develops said lookup table into the multidimensional lookup table such that data corresponding to grid points of said multidimensional lookup table is composed of output data of said lookup table and data of information of adjacent grid points for interpolating a portion between grid points (col. 15, lines 34-38; the 3-D lookup table is formed from the interpolation method described earlier, which involves finding points between lookup table points and adjacent grid points from the lookup table).

24. As to claim 13, Bhattacharjya discloses an apparatus wherein said image data converting means uses an obtained multidimensional lookup table to convert supplied image data into output image data (see rejection to claim 10). Neither Bhattacharjya nor Goldstein discloses that said multidimensional lookup table is a compressed multidimensional lookup table formed by compressing said multidimensional lookup table. Further, neither Bhattacharjya nor Goldstein discloses restoring means provided which restores said compressed multidimensional lookup table into said multidimensional lookup table. However, Official Notice has been taken of the fact that compressing and restoring a color table is well-known in the art (see MPEP 2144.03). It

would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Bhattacharjya and Goldstein to compress and restore a color table in order to conserve space in memory.

25. As to claim 14, Bhattacharjya discloses an apparatus further comprising: table recording means for recording said multidimensional lookup table developed by said table development means in a memory (col. 15, lines 34-38; col. 8, lines 53-67); and updating means for operating said table development means and said table recording means when said lookup table composed of the characteristic points has been updated to update said multidimensional lookup table and rewrite the updated multidimensional lookup table on said memory, wherein said image data converting means uses said multidimensional lookup table recorded in said memory to convert supplied image data into output image data (col. 10, lines 19-64; after first sample points are taken, additional sample points are added, the set of both corresponding to the "augmented" set of sample points).

26. As to claims 15 and 16, see the combined rejections of claims 9 and 10.

27. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bhattacharjya in view of Goldstein and further in view of PNG Specification (<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-png-961001>).

28. As to claim 17, see the combined rejections of claims 9 and 10. It is further noted that claim 17 recites a "separator" for separating image format data into the supplied image data and color characteristic data. It is noted by examiner that image formats that include color correction characteristic data and would require a "separator" to correctly decode them are known in the art. One such image format is PNG, also

known as Portable Network Graphics. PNG stores a gamma value for color correction (section 4.2.3) and requires a decoder to separate this value from other image data for the purpose of performing color correction calculations (section 10.5). The motivation for using this separator is to allow better image display with fewer bits used for storage (see Appendix 13, in particular section labeled “Gamma-encoded samples are good”). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Bhattacharjya and Goldstein to use a separator to separate the color correction values in files because this method allows for better image display with less memory use as taught by PNG Specification.

Conclusion

29. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to AARON M. RICHER whose telephone number is (571)272-7790. The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays from 8:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kee Tung can be reached on (571) 272-7794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Aaron M Richer/
Examiner, Art Unit 2628
5/22/09